The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1927 號七十二百九千四第 日六初月七年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1873. 四拜禮 號八十二月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 26, LYE-E-MOON, Brit. bk., 425, J. Rasmussen, Put back.

Aug. 26, CHINKIANG, Brit. str, 798, James Hogg, Shanghai 22nd August, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 27, AVI, French str., 1,902, Fleurinis, Marseilles 20th July, Naples 22nd, Port Said 26th, Suez 27th, Aden 1st August, Galle 12th, Singapore 19th, and Saigon 23rd, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 27, BLYTHWOODE, Brit. str., 700, Miller, Saigon 21st August, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 27, BOKHARA, Brit. str., 2950, P. S. Tomlin, Shanghai 24th August, Silk and Tea.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 27, DORA, German bark, 265, P. Petersen, Newchwang July 30th, Beans.—MELCHERS & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 27, ZEMINDAR, for San Francisco.

Aug. 27, BRILLIANT, for Melbourne and Sydney.

Aug. 27, DORIGA, for Saigon.

Aug. 27, CHINA, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Aug. 27, CHINKIANG, str., for Canton.

Aug. 27, CONTEST, for Whampoa.

Aug. 27, HERE, for Whampoa.

Aug. 27, H.I.C.M. g-b. PENG-CHAO-YOI, for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 27TH.

China, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Aldebaran, for Whampoa.

Lucre, for Chefoo.

Fairy, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Parker and two children, and 58 Chinese.

Per *Blythwoode*, str., from Saigon:—1 cabin, 2 British seamen deck, and 28 Chinese.

Per *Bokhara*, str., from Shanghai:—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Whyham, Messrs. House, Richard Balson, H. Bond, John Baker, and 34 Chinese. For Galle.—Mr. Theo. Cook. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, 2 children and 2 servants. For Southampton.—Messrs. G. Whitehorn and G. Moore.

Per *Ava*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—*For Hongkong.*—From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mlle. Stender, Messrs. Rost, Tanabi, Gedreau, Ferret, Chalmeton and Blanchard. From Saigon.—Messrs. Thomas, C. Michelet and Bonneville, and 20 Chinese.

For Shanghai.—From Marseilles.—Messrs. Guidale, Osborne, Rolland, Decamp, Lalouyet and Falck. From Naples.—Mr. Hertz.

For Yokohama.—From Marseilles.—Messrs. Iwacura, Ita, Jaumgduchi, Comati, Tanaka, Kourimati, Sengioro, Ando, Kawaje, Sougijama, Tomeda, Koume, W. Brooks, Itsegiwa, Ugher, Oppenheimer, Yamagontti, Miskomoto, Sagara, Samie, Ferrato, Labalme, Groupierre, Bastiani, Anduco, Cheynet, Sidgawa, Faye, Ousse; Barnand, Gounelle, Maillet, Rebod and Hancock. From Naples.—Messrs. Pini, Agrati Ferrari, Stoffel and Mezza. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. de Lavand.

Per *China*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—For Yokohama.—Mr. S. S. Landesbat and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mr. H. W. Turner, Misses Bilty and G. L. Curtis, and 138 Chinese. For New York.—Messrs. Ernesto Parodi, H. S. Geary and A. H. Clark.

Reports.

The British bark *Lye-moon* reports put back in consequence of being become leaky.

The British steamship *Blythwoode* reports left Saigon on 21st August; from 22nd to 25th fresh Northerly winds and strong sea, thence to port fresh E.S.E. and fine weather.

The German bark *Dora* reports left Newchwang on 30th July, had light Southerly winds to Tungying; to port light Easterly winds and fine weather, with swell from S.E.

The British steamship *Bokhara* reports left Shanghai at 4.30 a.m. on the 24th August, experienced moderate Southerly winds with heavy swell to Chelang Point; from thence to arrival light N.E. winds; passed the steamer *Avoca*, and an unknown steamer off Tung-ying, steering to the N.E.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Marseilles on 20th July, Naples on the 22nd, Port Said on the 26th, Suez on the 27th, Aden on 1st August, Galle on the 12nd, Singapore on the 19th, and Saigon on the 23rd; had fine weather till the China Sea, where experienced strong S.E. and S.W. winds.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai on 22nd August, at 11 p.m., experienced variable winds and fine weather till noon of the 26th, when got hazy weather and rain to arrival; passed a 3-masted schooner rigged steamer, supposed to be the *Norna*, off Single Island, at 7 p.m. on the 26th.

The British clipper-ship *Star of China* reports left Newport on 5th May, experienced moderate N.E. trades to the Equator, which was crossed on June 6th, in long. 25 W.; from thence got S.E. trades, which lost off Trinadad, which is very usual; from thence variable winds, mostly from the S.E.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on July 6th, in lat. 39 S.; ran down the Easting between 38 and 39 S lat., with S. and S.E. winds to St. Paul's Island, made on July 23rd; from thence had light S. and Easterly winds to Java Head, made on August 8th. In the China Sea experienced very bad weather, having encountered a succession of heavy gales from the S.E., with terrible high confused sea, attended with vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder, the gales at times coming at hurricane force.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRANDDUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq.	T. S. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Hoffios, Esq.	Thos. Fyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities; and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20 %) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 19, Elgin Street, opposite to the Portuguese Club.

Apply to
N. MODY & Co.
14d 1358 Hongkong, 19th August, 1873.

TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 5 in Peel Street, undergoing repairs, having a well, and good accommodation and out-offices, and a good view from the Second Story.

Also, a Spacious GODOWN, on the Ground Floor of the House No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Gage Street.

Apply to
R. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL.
1m 1351 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3 and 6 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET,

(Immediate Possession.)

THE HOUSES Nos. 5 and 6, West Terrace.

Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA,
East Point, or No. 7, Chancery Lane.
tf 1221 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

TO BE LET,

(With immediate possession.)

THE very fine and large HOUSE No. 8, on Marine Lot, Praya East.

For particulars, apply to the Spanish Procuration, Caine Road, No. 10.
tf 1214 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.

Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET,

Possession on 1st July next.

THE Two HOUSES in Queen's Road West, known as the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern.

For particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Praya.
tf 1021 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.
tf 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 761 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.

Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 916 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

TO LET,

With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 8th July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 28th day of August, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Calf SKIN.
Shoe BRUSHES.
BLACKING.
Toilet SOAP.
TOBACCO.
Table and Dessert KNIVES.
BEER, in quarts and pints.
PORTER, in quarts.
BRANDY.
GIN.

And,

20 Picals CAMPHOR.

Also,

1 Gold WATCH and CHAIN.

And,

Sundry FURNITURE, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Auctioneer.
1399 Hongkong, 27th August, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

TO-MORROW,

the 29th August, 1873, at noon,—

GILMAN'S STORES—PICKLES, MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, JAMS, JELLIES, OLIVES, CAPERS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CHEESE, BACON.

SUNDRIES—CARPET BAGS, Iron PADLOCKS, DAGGERS, Table KNIVES, Dog COLLARS and CHAINS, Scent BOTTLES, Tooth and Hair BRUSHES, Corn BROOMS, CLOCKS, Walking STICKS, RUGS.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

40 Casks, each 4 doz., Buss's BEER, bottled by Cameron & Saunders.

1 Cask American BUTTER.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1400 Hongkong, 27th August, 1873.

In the Estate of Messrs. TEXTOR & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & Co. have received instructions from E. HAGENS, Esq., Liquidator of the said Estate, under orders from the German Consul, to sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 70, Main St., Yokohama, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th September, 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M., The following desirable PROPERTIES—

Lot No. 29, containing 405 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied Substantial DWELLING HOUSE, one Two-storied SILK GODOWN, Two other GODOWNS, OUT-HOUSES, Double-storied OFFICES, &c., &c.

Lot No. 46, containing 170 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with a large STONE GODOWN, PRESS HOUSE, with a Superior COTTON PRESS, and Watchman's HOUSE.

Lot No. 158, containing 517 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied HOUSE and GODOWN, let at $65 per month up to October, 1874, with the option of renewal for a further term of 3 years. The ICE HOUSE erected on the lot is the Property of the present Lessee.

Lot No. 159A, containing 160 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, STABLES, and GODOWN. 1276

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY,

Re NORTON AND ANOTHER, *Bankrupts.*

IN pursuance of an order of the Chief-Justice, dated this day, I hereby authorise you jointly to carry on the business of you, the said Bankrupts, from this date until the appointment of a Creditor's Assignee, provided always that the proceeds and profits thereof shall be accounted for to me, and that the Estate shall not be responsible for any losses that may be incurred in carrying on the same.

Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1873.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar and Official Assignee.
1292 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HORNOR WISNER is authorized to sign our firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
7d 1377 Hongkong, 21st August, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.

R. H. CAIRNS.
No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [tf 1371

NOTICE.

REFERRING to my advertisement of 15th August, 1872—copy of which is hereto annexed, I beg to give notice that sufficient time having elapsed for the presentation and payment of all accounts against the late firm of ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co., I hold myself no longer responsible for any debts or accounts of the said firm.

A. A. MARCAL.
Amoy, 11th August, 1873. [14d 1338

COPY.

THE Partnership hitherto existing, between D. ROZARIO and A. A. MARCAL, under the style or firm of ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co., Printers, at Foochow and this Port, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st July last. All outstanding accounts at Amoy will be settled by Mr. A. A. MARCAL, who will use the firm's name in liquidation.

ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co.
Amoy, 15th August, 1873.

Registered at the Portuguese Consulate.
(Signed) J. PATERSON,
[L. S.] *Acting Vice-Consul.*
Amoy, 11th August, 1873. [14d 1339

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. L. HAUSCHILD, in our house, ceased from this date.

WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 1276 Saigon, 28th July, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

ON and after the 1st July, our business will be REMOVED to No. 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,—Messrs. L. FRICKEL & Co.,—and carried on in conjunction with that firm, under the amalgamated name of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1069

IN reference to the above advertisement, we beg to announce that on and after the 1st July our business will be amalgamated with that of Messrs. MACEWEN & Co., and conducted on our premises, under the style of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

L. FRICKEL & Co.
43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1010

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.

Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.

Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.

JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., the *WHITE CLOUD* will run between MACAO and CANTON, in the place of the *SPARK*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1374 Hongkong, 21st August, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer *FOWAN* left this for CANTON on MONDAY, the 18th August, at 6 P.M. Until further notice, this Steamer will ply between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and CANTON on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Rates of Passage Money will be the same as by the Company's Day Steamers.

Printed Tariffs of Rates of Freight per Day and Night Steamers, can be had at the Company's Office.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1341 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per Share of $125, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 1322 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to apply to the Undersigned for Warrants for the DIVIDENDS due to them, on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd August.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
33d 1223 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

MR. MAURICE ULLMANN HAS REMOVED to No. 15, Hollywood Road.
1m 1235 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Fort, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

A YRES & Co. have received by the French Mail Steamer *Amazone*, the following WINES, from the well-known house of BLANCHY, FRERES & Co.:—

POTENSAC MEDOC, 1869, (Chateau Calhais:)

ST. YZAN'S MEDOC, 1870, (Cru Brion;) $9 per case of 1 doz, and $90 per barrel of 300 Litres.

FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, in cases and casks.

GRAND ORIMANT CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts, $16 and $12.

Also,

20 Barrels of BREAKFAST CLARET, (Vin Rouge,) at $30 per barrel.

1308 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. E. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.

Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.

Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

.....1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
1135] *Address*.....

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.

By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of the undersigned in Hongkong is about being closed. All parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all claims against the firm are requested to be sent in before the 31st day of August next, after which no claim will be allowed.

Dated Hongkong, this 1st day of July, 1873.
1067] EDULJEE FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " 4 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 " 4 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* CANAL.

THE *BOKHARA*, conveying the mails from Hongkong of 30th instant, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf 1270 Hongkong, 7th August, 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

RENTERS of LAND on the British Concession, Shamien, are requested to pay into H. M. Consulate the rent due by them for the year ending 4th September, 1873; and it is hereby notified, that any lots upon which the ground rent is not paid by the 4th September next, will, under the conditions of Lease, revert to Her Majesty's Government.

CHAS. T. GARDNER,
Acting Vice-Consul.
H. M. Consulate,
22d 1318 Canton, 20th July, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	4 per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	4 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865,

AND

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, dated the First day of August, 1873, the above named Company was ordered to be wound-up, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf of the above-mentioned Ordinance, and by the same order the Hon'ble WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER and THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, Esq., were appointed Official Liquidators of the said Company.

All persons indebted to the said Company are required forthwith to pay the amounts due by them respectively into the said Liquidators, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted for recovery thereof.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of August, A.D. 1873.

WM. H. ALEXANDER,
1403] *Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.*

NOTICE.

In the matter of the COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865,

AND

*In the matter

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
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"	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

BIRTH.

At Spring Gardens, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. ADNAMS, H. M.'s Naval Yard, of a son. [140]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 28TH, 1873.

THE reply which His Excellency the GOVERNOR made to the protest of the Hon. Mr. RYRIE, with reference to the Estimates not being placed in the hands of the non-official members in time to permit them to master the figures before they are discussed in Council, was certainly of a very unexpected character. It may be divided into two sections—first a statement that two blacks—or rather in this case ten blacks—make a white; and secondly, a magnificent triumph on the part of His EXCELLENCY in fighting with the air. The reply that there was nothing to complain of about the Estimates being brought forward this year in August instead of June, because, for a series of years, the like irregularity had been going on, was, if we may venture upon so popular an expression, an extremely Irish answer. If the irregularity had been repeatedly committed, this would seem to ordinary people the very best reason in the world why a definite protest should be made against it, when a good opportunity occurred, and the manner in which the very simple, straight forward, and temperate remarks of the Hon. Mr. RYRIE and the Hon. Mr. WHITTALL were met by the Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY at the last meeting but one of the Council, formed a clear occasion for the non-official members definitely enquiring what were their rights in respect to the matter. The answer that the irregularity complained of had been going on for a series of years, might be a reply as between Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY and the Colonial Office, but was clearly none as between the Government of this Colony and the public.

As to the second portion of His Excellency's reply, we may frankly state that we should prefer to say very little. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY's sense of honour, his frankness and generosity, are too well-known to allow anyone for a moment to believe that he deliberately meant to misrepresent what the Hon. Mr. RYRIE had said at the previous meeting of the Council. But that the effect of his statement was to do so, is as plain to an impartial observer as it must be that anything of the kind was far from his intention. Mr. RYRIE spoke simply and clearly upon the desirability of the non-official members having more time to consider the Estimates, before they were either explained by the COLONIAL-SECRETARY or discussed in the Council room. His desire was to devote more of his time, rather than less, to his official duties as a member of Council, and he complained that he was not afforded sufficient opportunity for so doing. By what unlucky fatality His EXCELLENCY transformed this into a complaint, that the Council took up too much of Mr. RYRIE's time, it is impossible to understand. Nothing could be clearer than that he did not breathe a word which would lead to this supposition; and if any confirmation of this is wanted, it is surely afforded in the deliberate statements of the Hon. Mr. WHITTALL and the Hon. Mr. ROWETT, that they gathered nothing of the kind either from his remarks in Council or from the letter giving notice of his protest. In putting this colour upon the matter, His EXCELLENCY merely set up a dummy to knock down, but it was so poor a one that he could scarcely think himself more of a hero is his triumph than the sporting gentleman at the Derby who succeeds in demolishing his Aunt Sally. It is quite needless to enlarge further upon this part of the defence.

But to return to the first portion of the reply, it is astonishing that its utter futility was not apparent to His EXCELLENCY. As above stated, the fact that the irregularity had been over and over again repeated, was all the more reason for protesting against it, but the reply breaks down most lamentably as defences of the kind usually do, in being a great deal too good. To prove that it was quite in order to bring forward the estimates this year in August, His EXCELLENCY points out that they were brought forward as late several previous years—a good enough answer on the two or three blacks making a white principle above alluded to. But, unluckily, he went farther, and showed that in some years they were brought forward in September and October. Now the chief reason which both His EXCELLENCY and the Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY put forward at the last meeting but one of Council, for not acceding to the request of the non-official members that more time should be given them to study the Estimates, was that there would not be time enough to send them home to the SECRETARY OF STATE, and have them back by the commencement of the Hongkong financial year. It is rather an unfortunate admission, therefore, that in previous years this could be accomplished when the Estimates were brought forward even as late as October.

The Hon. Mr. RYRIE certainly made his protest in the simplest and most practical manner, and showed no disposition to obstruct public business in any way. The extraordinary part of the matter is, that the GOVERNOR should have thought it worth while in any way to oppose the request which was made. It would have been easy to have admitted the general principle, that the members of Council should have the Estimates in hand a reasonable time before they are brought forward in Council, which we hardly think the GOVERNOR can wish seriously to oppose. It is by no means the same thing to be able to prolong the discussion of the Estimates after it has been commenced, as to have time to make oneself thoroughly prepared for that discussion. In fact, the request which was made was so obviously reasonable, that it seems simply a waste of words to uphold it. If the local Government are desirous, as they certainly should be, and no doubt are, that the non-official members should be in a position to take critical cognisance of the Estimates, it is simple child's play to enter upon a long discussion as to whether their being allowed an extra week to study them would enable them to do so or not, if the members themselves think so. It is shown that the Estimates can be sent forward even as late as October, without interfering with the public service, so the odd week at this time can make no difference in that respect, and there was according to His EXCELLENCY's own showing, absolutely no valid reason for not acceding to what everyone must regard as, in itself, a simple and reasonable request.

A notification, which appears elsewhere, from the Acting French Consul, has, we understand, originated from a rather peculiar point which has come up, the Captain of a French vessel having noted a protest before one of the English notaries, against an official act of the French Consul, with respect to a matter concerning the high seas. Of course, such matters come under French law, and it is difficult to understand in what manner any protest under English law can affect them.

There was a good attendance of members at the meeting of the Cricket Club yesterday. The accounts were duly passed, showing a balance of $50 to be in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st August. New officers were then elected, being the same as for last year, with the exception that Mr. Cole, of the 80th Regt., was elected in place of Mr. Parkyn, now absent. Mr. Young was unanimously elected secretary, but he declined the post, but consented finally to occupy it until the return of Mr. Handley from Foochow, when it was hoped that gentleman would take it. The opening match is fixed for Saturday, October 4th, and the annual dinner is to be given that evening. The meeting wound up with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Young, for his services as secretary, and to Mr. Greig, the chairman.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 25th August, 1873.

Mr. Monsell has resigned. The *Times* suggests Mr. Ayrton as his successor, and urges the appointment of Mr. Lowe to succeed the Duke of Argyle, should the latter retire.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, the Hon. P. Ryrie in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Cordes, Karberg, Welsh, Pyke, S. D. Sassoon, G. Sharp, Kahn, Behre, Jensen, Garey, McDonald, Andre, &c.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the minutes of the last meeting might be taken as read, and this being seconded by Mr. Pyke, was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that in rising to propose the adoption of the report, he had fortunately very little to say. Nothing new had cropped up requiring the attention of the Chamber, and the Committee had been occupied entirely in going over the interesting correspondence carried on in various quarters, which is given in the report. The lighthouses we might look forward to having before long, after the letter read before the Council, from the Secretary of State. The mildew question remains very much as it was before. So far as he could gather, they had not come to any conclusion at home any more than here. He did not know whether any member present had any further information. Regarding the survey of the Coast, the letters received at least abundantly proved that the misers which the Northern papers used on the resolution which was brought forward, were unfounded, and that something was very much needed, it being only to be regretted that steps were not taken some years ago, which might have prevented some of the disasters which have occurred. With regard to telegraphic communication, he did not think he needed to say much, as the stoppages which had taken place were well known. A question had been raised whether the meetings of the Chamber should be half yearly instead of yearly. A resolution on the subject could not be carried, as the necessary ten days' notice had not been given, but there was no reason why it should not be taken into consideration and discussed at this meeting, and brought forward at a future day. The principal reason he had urged for not having a half yearly meeting, was that the time of members was much taken up and it was always possible to call the chamber together when such appeared necessary. He thought for these reasons a yearly meeting was quite sufficient for the purposes of the Chamber. The financial position was pretty good; the Chamber's circular being more and more appreciated and many firms giving up their private circulars. With these remarks he proposed the adoption of the report.

This was seconded by Mr. Pyke, and carried unanimously.

The election of Mr. B. Davis was confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that this Chamber return its thanks to Admirals Shadwell and Jenkins, and to others who have given valuable information concerning the survey of the coast. This was seconded by Mr. Kahn, and carried.

Mr. CORDES then proposed that the Chamber draw up a memorial on the subject of the survey of the China Coast, and transmit it to the British and United States Admiralties, and also ask the assistance of the various Chambers to further the objects of the memorial. This was seconded by Mr. André, and carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected on the Committee:—Messrs. Ryrie (chairman), Greig (Vice-chairman), S. D. Sassoon, Kaye, André, Geo. Heard, Cordes, Karberg, and Lemann.

This concluded the regular business of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN suggested there was one subject which called for some little attention, and that was with reference to trade in Annam. The French had recently sent an expedition there, and were evidently furthering trade with the country, but were unwilling to give much information on the subject. He thought perhaps the Chamber might authorise the Committee to take some steps for obtaining information.

Some desultory conversation ensued on the subject, but no resolution was passed with regard to it, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Committee terminated the proceedings.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

August 27th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

THE POLICE CASE AGAIN.

P.C. McKay, No. 49, summoned Mr. Gutierrez, clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, and Mr. Silveira, watchmaker, Lyndhurst Terrace, for on the 18th instant, at 9.30 p.m., creating a disturbance in the Caine-road, to such an extent as to endanger the peace of the neighbourhood. This case arose out the complainant being brought up to answer a charge of exceeding his duty, by arresting the defendants.

Mr. Wotton, of the firm of Messrs. Caldwell and Braereton, appeared for the defendants.

Complainant, sworn, stated at 9.30 p.m. of the 18th inst. he was duty at Caine-road, and when near the New Gardens he heard a great noise, of loud talking and laughing. Chinese constable No. 250 was near, and he told him to go and stop the noise, as it was on his beat. The defendants persisting in making the noise, he went himself and spoke to them, and told them to make less noise. They did not heed him, but made a greater noise than before. When he saw that they would not be quiet, he called Inkong 250 to come to him, which he did, and complainant told the defendants that they would have to accompany him to the station, as they had made a great disturbance, and had conducted themselves in a disorderly manner. The first defendant then said he had got him fined before, and would get him fined again. There was a lady with the defendants, and he told her that she would have to come also, and she said she would not. He told her he did not want to put hands on her, or he would insist on taking her to the station. The lady told him that if she went she would lose her situation, and he then let her go. He did not put hands on her, but simply told her she could go away. Defendants said first they would not go to the station, and he told them that he would compel them. He took them to the station, and laid the charge against the defendants to Inspector Gair, who asked him what noise they were making, and he told him they were talking loudly and laughing, to the utmost of their voices. The Inspector took down their names, and asked the Inkong who accompanied him what he had to say, and he corroborated his statement. The defendants then asked the Inspector what course they were to take against him. The Inspector told them they could hear what the Inkong said, and that he did not think it proper to take his statement alone, but when supported by the Inkong he would be justified in doing so. He thought the charge was entered on the charge-sheet. He then asked the Inspector what he was to do in the case, and he was told, "That will do; you can go to your beat." He went to his beat. The next morning at 8.30 o'clock the barrack sergeant came into the room he was in and told him to attend the Superintendent's office at 11.30, which he did. The defendants were there, and when he entered he was told he was to be placed on the charge-sheet, and Inspector Gair was told to do so. He was then brought before the magistrate, and the result was he was discharged. In the Superintendent's office not a word was said to him in reference to the case, further than he would be put on the charge-sheet, except by Inspector Gair, who asked him his age. No questions were put to the two defendants in the office whilst he was in there. He never heard the defendants speak at all in the office of Mr. Creagh.

Mr. Mitchell.—Now, will you describe more fully the noises the defendants were making?

Complainant.—The defendants were making a noise by loud talking and laughing, to the utmost of their ability.

Mr. Mitchell.—What where the defendants talking about?

Witness.—They were talking about "Peking," and their friends there, and each time would set up a loud laugh together. He calculated the noise was enough to disturb the neighbours in the vicinity. Had the defendants made less noise after being warned, he would not have taken any further notice of them, nor have taken them into custody. He did not put hands on the defendants. The defendants eventually came to the station of their own free will. He only knew the defendants by having seen them walking about Caine-road. He did not know them personally.

To Mr. Wotton, complainant said his age was 27 years; he had been in the Police Force two years and seven months. He knew that it was his duty to summon the defendants had they not made less noise, as he knew their addresses. He has constantly seen the defendants. He said to the Inkong, "You might go and tell the defendants to make less noise." This was tantamount to telling them to go. He did not feel angry in consequence of what occurred to him on the 15th. He was not a revengeful man. He did on one occasion sit down on his beat to see whether the sergeant would report him. Finding that the sergeant did not report him, he reported the sergeant for neglect of duty, and the consequence was he himself was fined $1, for bringing an improper charge. When the Inspector told him that he would not take so much notice of his statement as the Inkong's, he did not care for that. When he went up to the defendant, they said to him he was acting very improperly to be interrupting them in that impudent manner. He had a charge previous to that against the defendants. He did not take the lady to the charge-room, but told her that he would summon her.

To Inspector Gair, complainant said he was quite sure of the remarks he made. He told him he might have brought the charge through bad feeling. He did not know what should give cause to such an impression.

Chinese constable No. 250 gave evidence similar to that in the previous case.

Mr. Mitchell—You do not, Mr. Wotton wish to deny that your clients were making a noise.

Mr. Wotton—Oh, no, your Worship, I do not wish to deny that there was any loud talking, but deny noise. From what had dropped in McKay's evidence it appeared that complainant had brought up the charge for revenge, and brought Inspector Gair into it, to prove same.

Inspector Gair said he did not wish to give any further evidence, but would call Sergeant Johnson, No. 94, to prove what occurred on the 18th inst., in the charge-room.

Sergeant Johnson No. 94, sworn, stated he was in the charge-room when the case came in, and it was the defendants who insisted on seeing the inspector, to explain to him that they thought the charge was for revenge. Inspector Gair came, and they explained the thing to him. He did not know of any bad feeling existing between P.C. McKay and Inspector Gair.

To Mr. Wotton, witness said none of the parties who came to the station with McKay on 18th were drunk.

Inspector Gair confirmed this statement, and said defendants were prefectly sober.

Mr. Wotton, for the defence, said his clients were on the night in question, namely the 15th, talking a little loudly, and perhaps a few words were passed, because the defendants told the constable that, as a police-officer, he had no right to interfere with them for talking. On the 18th they were again walking in the same place, this time with a lady, and talked perhaps loudly, but the subject of Pekin would not call for very loud talking. He would call his Worship's attention to the police record to show the revengeful feeling of McKay. He would like to draw attention to fact of the first defendant being a Government officer, and who had been put to great inconvenience through the way the constable had done his duty, and would like to see him come out in a way to save his character. He considered the constable all at fault, taking into consideration the inconvenience arising, when reference is made to Section 14 of Ordinance 18 of 1845. He would leave the case in his Worship's hands.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that Mr. Creagh had expressed surprise that the lady had not been summoned; he would like to know his view of the necessity before disposing of the case.

Mr. Wotton said that he did not think it necessary to summon the lady, as her evidence or presence would not add or to weaken the case. There was nothing against the lady, and unnecessarily to bring her to Court would jeopardise her situation.

Mr. Creagh having been sent for, said he felt surprised the lady was not summoned, but he supposed McKay had no charge against her.

Mr. Wotton said there was nothing said in the evidence to the effect that the lady made any noise.

Mr. Mitchell said there was no evidence. He was very sorry to find that it was supposed that there was any ill-feeling on the part of the Inspector.

Mr. Wotton said that was not his impression; far from it, his impression was that probably there was some on the part of McKay towards his clients.

Mr. Creagh said he was sure there was not an inspector in the force who had any ill-feeling towards any of the police, especially Inspector Gair.

Mr. Mitchell said he was thoroughly convinced there was no ill-feeling on the part of Inspector Gair. He had noticed his ability in bringing forward cases, and had observed them to be straightforward. He would remark, as there were a number of the European force in the Court, that the conduct and way of appreciating the decision given in the last case, was unmannerly, and he had given instructions to find out who first gave the impulse, and to prevent its recurrence. However, he had weighed the case in hand, which had taken a great deal of valuable time, and found it trivial, and the case exaggerated to the extreme; much had been made out of almost nothing. He would impose a nominal fine of 50 cents each, and remark that as the first defendant was a Government officer, perhaps he would be at a greater loss by loss of time, without taking into consideration what the result would be from investigation in another quarter, so as to answer for loss of time. All he could do was to mark the case as trivial.

UNDER SUSPICION.

The case in which Mr. Ezekiel, residing in Cochrane-street, charged a man named Aaron Ebrilham, on suspicion of having stolen out of his drawer on Friday night the sum of $50, in silver and notes, came on again yesterday, and there being no further evidence, the defendant was called upon to find security in two householders, $25 each, for three months.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

Three young boys, Cheong-a-wa, Leung-a-wong, and another, were charged on suspicion of burglariously attempting to enter the shop of one Chow-a-cheong, No. 224, Queen's-road West, at 3.30 a.m. on the 27th instant.

From the evidence given by the complainant, it appears that two or three attempts had been made on successive nights to break through the side wall of his shop, at the back of which was a money chest, made of wood, containing an amount of cash. The bricks had been removed, and access had nearly been made into the premises; the removal of a few more bricks would have enabled a boy to enter. In consequence of the discovery, a watch was set, and his brother looked out at the verandah, and he remained at the door. At 3.30 a.m. on the 27th instant the attempt was again made, when two boys the size of the first two defendants were observed, and two boys the size of the third defendant were seen at the hole, attempting to make an entrance. He rushed out, when the defendants ran away. He raised the alarm, and gave chase. He never lost sight of the first defendant, and the three defendants were caught by the police.

A constable on an adjoining beat deposed to arresting the defendants running along the road, being chased; they had no passes.

First Defendant said he was in the habit of going to West Point every morning at 4 o'clock, to carry earth, and he saw some people running from the hole, but he was arrested by mistake.

Second defendant said he was living west, and was going east to get onions, there to meet his brother, who bought them.

Third defendant said he was a night soil coolie, and was going west from Lascar-row.

Mr. Mitchell said that the affair did not give credit to the constable on the beat, and should be seen into.

Inspector Grimes said the constable on that beat could not be on the spot always, as he had three beats to look after; still, he could not see how these boys could get past the constables they had.

The case was then remanded to Wednesday next, for further investigation.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

August 27th.

BEFORE A. LISTER, ESQ., ACTING HARBOUR MASTER.

THE "ATLANTIC."

A Gidlof, master of the Swedish ship *Atlantic*, charged four seamen of that ship, named Erick Gredin, M. Rantumaki, John Edward Nygrin, and Mungnus Nestlund, with refusal of duty, and also for refusing to go on board.

Complainant said defendants went to the Consul, and refused to go on board when told by him.

Defendants said they were afraid to go on board, because they would be ill-used; in fact, would not go on board.

Defendants were sent to gaol for one month, or at the captain's order.

THE "MAY."

Mr. E. Machado, second clerk in the Harbour-master's department, summoned Captain Adam Bruce, of the British three masted schooner *May*, for breach of Section IV. of the Harbor Regulations.

A. F. Sampson, sworn, stated he is a boarding officer in the Harbour-master's department. He boarded the British schooner *May* on her arrival on the morning of the 23rd instant, and he also boarded her at 1 p.m. He got her report and put a copy of the regulations on board. He saw the master, but said nothing to him.

Mr. Felippe Machado, sworn, stated that he is entry and clearance clerk in the department. He had not received the articles and register of the *May*. He had not seen the Captain before that day.

Defendant admitted the offence, and stated that he regretted that he did not report. He was not in the habit of reading regulations, and had not read those left on board.

Defendant was fined 10 shillings, or two days' imprisonment.

THE "PRINCE ALFRED."

In the report yesterday, an error was made as to the remarks of the Acting Harbour Master, with reference to bringing a charge against the master, in which it was stated Mr. Lister said a charge of insolence could not be brought in the Marine Court. It appears that defendant asked whether he could bring a *counter* charge of insolence against the master, and the Magistrate told him he could bring any charge he was prepared to substantiate, but that at the moment the charge proved against him was not that of insolence, but of refusal of duty, which he himself admitted.

All men need something to poetize and idealize their life a little, something which they value far more than its use, and which is a symbol of their emancipation from the mere materialism and drudgery of daily life.—*Theodore Parker.*

MRS. GENERAL LEE.—Mrs. General Lee has for many years been a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, and quite unable to move without assistance; but in her age and affliction she has a noble and dignified countenance. Her features much resemble those of Martha Washington. With her sad yet firm expression of face and eyes, beautiful and sparkling with the uncommon intelligence which marks her conversation, with almost snowy hair, fine, soft, and in waves and curls, framing her full forehead, and covered by a plain widow's cap, she sits before one a grand and lovely picture, combining within itself much of the history and glory of the immortal past with the modern events of our history. No one can see this much suffering lady, and hear her accounts of her old home, and not feel convinced that on the day our Government shall have remunerated the mistress of Arlington for its loss, and make that settlement with her which is esteemed just and legal by all who fully understand the circumstances of her absolute ownership of the estate, it will add to its repute for just and honorable dealing.—*Bulletin.*

THE "FATCHOY" AFFAIR.

We reproduce from the Blue Book the despatch of Sir Arthur Kennedy to the Colonial-office, on the above subject, and also the report by the Harbour-master on the same matter. The other despatches of importance contained in this batch, have appeared already in Hongkong:—

Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy to the Earl of Kimberley.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONGKONG,
April 25th, 1873.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 13th February, regarding the emigrant ship *Fatchoy*, which left Macao with a large number of coolies for Havana, after partly fitting out in this harbour.

2.—The statements which formed inclosures to this despatch are fully corroborated by sworn testimony taken in this Colony. As, however, the documents already in the Colonial Office contain the same information which I have gathered here, I do not think it necessary at present to transmit it to your Lordship.

3.—I have, however, to report in reply to the inquiries which the despatch contains, that although the *Fatchoy* was purchased by a German firm, Messrs. Paul Ehlers and Co., she was prior to her leaving this harbour sold to Mr. Abella, a Spanish subject, and she wore the Spanish colours.

4.—Nevertheless, it is quite certain Messrs. Paul Ehlers and Co. did not give up entirely their interest in the vessel, inasmuch as one of the partners of that firm, Mr. C. B. Meuser, sailed in her as supercargo, and played a very prominent part, according to the information at hand, in what went on during the voyage.

5.—Of this firm I am unable to give your lordship many particulars. Mr. Paul Ehlers is the resident head of the business, and he signs himself as attorney for Mr. Abella. There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that the *Fatchoy* was fitted out by that firm, and further, that she is under a contract not for one, but for two voyages. The actual fittings, i.e., barricades, &c., were made by Chinese artisans.

6.—I have called upon the Harbour-master to state what took place in his jurisdiction when the *Fatchoy* was fitting out, and I inclose a copy of that officer's report. It is quite clear that her fittings were made in Hongkong, and there are good reasons for concluding that at any rate part of the barricades were actually fixed before the vessel left these waters.

7.—Nevertheless, it is equally clear that the officers of the Harbour Department were on the alert with a view to preventing, as far as their limited powers permitted, the fixing of objectionable gratings. The statement of Mr. Thomsett is, in this subject, supported by the agents of the steamer in a letter to the *China Mail*, a copy of which I inclose; and although the boarding officer did not go on board every day, yet he frequently inspected the vessel in the course of his duties, in order to insure the requirements of the law being observed.

8.—There is little advantage to be obtained from concealing the fact that the law as it stood when the *Fatchoy* lay in this harbour was, to all practical intents and purposes, a dead letter. It was not within anybody's province to stop the gratings and barricades from being made. Chinese blacksmiths and carpenters took measurements and executed their work without infringing the law of the Colony, and the Harbour Master was left without adequate means to prevent barricades from being fixed, a matter easy of execution, and which could be done as the vessel was leaving the harbour, or, as we now know, more frequently at Macao, whither the articles were shipped in junks, or concealed in the hold of the coolie ship when clearing for that port.

9.—Happily, all this is now at an end, owing to the passing of an Ordinance which I am this day transmitting to your Lordship. Public officers will never satisfactorily perform what is supposed to be their duty, when it is acknowledged on all sides that the law they are attempting to enforce is a farce, as was stated by the Attorney-General yesterday before the Legislative Council. At the present hour it is impossible for such a case as that of the *Fatchoy* to occur, so far as Hongkong is concerned; for from the time such a vessel is intended to be used for the conveyance of emigrants from ports outside this Colony, up to the hour when she leaves, she is brought immediately under the Emigration Officer, who has a plain and intelligible course to follow, about which no sort of doubt can arise, so as to interfere with the operation of the law.

10.—In conclusion, I have only to add that in place of a comparatively useless law perfunctorily administered, the Colony now possess a clear and stringent enactment, easy of comprehension and sure in its operation, which will, I trust, put a stop to the residents of Hongkong aiding or profiting by the fitting out in this harbour of any vessel engaged in any kind of Chinese emigration which is not approved of by her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

Report by the Harbour Master of Hongkong.

The *Fatchoy*, lately the British steamer *Vixen*, of London, official number 63,568, of 1081 registered tons, was transferred to the German flag on the 13th April, 1872, at this port.

I have been unable to ascertain who the purchaser was, or under what circumstances she became entitled to assume the Spanish flag.

After her last change the master obtained permission to fit his ship for the conveyance of emigrants.

The only fittings approved in any vessels fitting at Hongkong, whether to embark their passengers here or elsewhere, are sleeping berths, hospital, ventilators, cooking-places, and such like.

The *Fatchoy* probably fitted her gratings and barricades at this port as stated, but they could not have been fixed here as a permanency, or they must have seen by the officers of this department at their visits. Such fittings are made in pieces of iron frame-work, the height of the between decks, and from seven to nine feet in width; they are fitted at their top and bottom with nuts and screw bolts, to admit of their being readily put up and taken down.

The only effectual means of ascertaining if these objectionable gratings, &c., are being fixed, would be by keeping men stationed on board for this special purpose; but even then, the existing state of the law would not prevent measurements being taken, and the gratings, &c., being made here, and afterwards conveyed to Macao, either in the ship or by means of junks.

With regard to vessels already fitted, it is known, from the information of the carpenter of a Peruvian coolie ship lately returned from Callao, that her gratings and bulkheads were removed before coming into Hongkong waters, and put below, until again required at Macao, when they were to be replaced.

This system of taking down the fittings is confirmed by the boarding officer of the department.

With regard to the allusion in this despatch to Section 27 of Ordinance 1 of 1862, the following case was recently tried here, with the view of seeing how far that part of the section, referring to the approval of the Harbour Master in the fitting of emigrant ship, could be enforced:—

The French steamship *Charles Albert* was fitting for the conveyance of coolies from Macao to Havana. The master received directions not to take on board, nor to fit, gratings or barricades whilst his ship was in Hongkong waters. This vessel was visited by the Captain Superintendent of Police and myself, when no objectionable fittings were found on board. The following day it was reported that gratings and barricades were being fitting on board the *Charles Albert*.

A summons for breach of section 27 of Ordinance 1 of 1862 was issued against the master, who was fined 500 dollars, or three months' imprisonment. The sentence was, on appeal to Supreme Court, sent back for amendment, an opinion having been expressed by the Honourable the Attorney-General that the master could not be punished for the offence under section 27, but that he might be punished for disobedience of orders under section 10. On this opinion the fine was reduced to 200 dollars, or one month's imprisonment.

I call his Excellency's attention to this case, as, until advised, I did not consider the words in section 10, "or obey any other order which the Harbour-master may think fit to give," as applying to convictions under section 27 of Ordinance 1 of 1862.

(Signed) H. G. THOMSETT,
Harbour-master, &c.

Hongkong, April 9th, 1873.

SHANGHAI.

The *Courier* of the 22nd instant gives the following account of the fall of a house on the French Concession:—

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the residents of the French Concession in the neighbourhood of the Bund end of the Rue du Consulat, were startled by a loud crashing sound, as if of the explosion of a steam boiler. They rushed into the streets and found that an extensive one storied old godown, which stood in the rear of that part of the Rue du Consulat that is opposite the French Consulate, had fallen in completely, and without a moment's warning. A few minutes before, a woman and some foreign children had been in it, and at the time of the collapse there were about a score of Chinese coolies waiting to resume at 1 o'clock some work they were doing to the godown. These were, of course, buried in the ruins; some slightly, others to such an extent as to make their chance of escape small. Some foreigners with great promptitude and energy set to work to extricate the latter, while the Chinese who escaped unhurt, seemed to think of nothing but recovering their tools and clothes. Two of those who were taken out were so seriously injured that they are reported to have died subsequently; three others are badly bruised. It is supposed that the long spell of dry weather had loosened the mortar of the building; and the accumulating weight of the rain that fell yesterday morning caused its instantaneous collapse. The beams and timbers are seen to have been utterly rotten; and it would be well if those interested in similar old tenements would have them carefully surveyed, with the view of preventing other casualties.

TIENTSIN.

(*Daily News.*)

We hear from Peking that on the 10th instant the Emperor prayed to Heaven to bestow fair weather on this part of China. On the 11th, I was told by a man who had arrived the previous evening from the country, that five districts, four of which lie west and northwest from Tientsin, are more or less flooded; namely Wootsing, Hsianghe, Paoute, Shun E, Wangan, and Tientsin; and that one hamlet near Lousse-chin, 240 li from here, had been completely destroyed by the recent floods. The river water off the British Settlement is as high as ever it was last year, and the waters on the west plain appear to be increasing every day in extent. Some seven or eight bodies of Chinese have been seen within these last few days floating past the Settlement. The river water here is now of a deep yellow color, from the large quantity of mud in it, and filled with animalculæ; and must be unwholesome, even if it has been first alumed, boiled, and filtered, and after that decocted into either tea or coffee.

One of the two Chinese gunboats which have been lying in port all summer, left yesterday for Newchwang and Ceres. H. M.'s gun-vessel *Curlew*, Commander Church, is at present outside Taku, practising gunnery. Off the Settlement to-day we have the U. S. war-steamer *Saco*, and a Russian gunboat.

According to Chinese reckoning, the 15th day of this moon (our 7th instant) was the first day of autumn; and it is remarkable that, at the very hour (namely 10 a.m.) when the autumn began, a perceptible change as to coolness took place in the weather. I have noticed this in previous years; and a resident foreigner here also made the same remark on the change this year.

If things go on as at present, I doubt if we shall see any race meeting at Tientsin this autumn. There is every appearance of our having more rain, and the country in consequence becoming so flooded that there will be difficulty in finding a suitable bit of dry ground for a course.

The food of the common people is rising in price, and I fear we are going to see bad times for them these next few months. It strikes a foreigner that the day has assuredly come when the Government should adopt some measures to preserve this part of Chihli from inundations.

15th August, 1873.

NAGASAKI.

(*Daily News.*)

The Hon. F. F. Low, U. S. Minister, arrived here on the 14th instant from Shanghai, and was saluted with fifteen guns by the U. S. flagship *Hartford*. H.B.M. gunboat *Frolic*, which arrived on the 12th from Hongkong, reports having had typhoon weather between the 4th and 10th. The *Frolic* left on the 16th for Yokohama. The British barque *Colombo*, Captain Tough, says the *Gazette*, while on her passage from Newchwang to this port, also encountered a severe typhoon, during which she lost her jib boom and some sails; the binnacle and skylight were broken, causing the water to run down and damage the cabin, and the vessel was almost on her beam ends for some hours, her cargo of beans having shifted. A heavy sea struck her aft, which threw the chief officer, who was at the time in the mizzen rigging, with such force on deck, that his arm was broken, and it was found afterwards that a part of the fractured bone, about two inches long, had penetrated the deck; one of his legs was dislocated, and he received besides a deep gash on the upper part of the thigh.

CHINESE-OWNED FOREIGN VESSELS

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The following regulations with regard to the acquirement or building of foreign modelled vessels by Chinese, will be perused with interest. They establish chiefly that this class of craft have exactly similar privileges to those of vessels of the same kind in foreign ownership.

Certificate of Registry for Chinese-owned foreign vessels.

This Certificate is issued by ——— of the district of ——— in the prefecture of ——— in the province of ——— having purchased a vessel from the ——— firm of ——— for Taels ——— for the purpose of trading at the open ports, in which transaction ——— is broker and ——— security, and this vessel having been registered by the Commissioner of Customs: A Certificate of Registry is hereby issued to the said purchaser.

Hereafter all matters referring to payment of duties on cargo shall be done in accordance with the Tariff for Foreign Trade, and the Regulations appended to this Certificate of Registry, which have been specially framed for cases of this sort, must be complied with. Let no attempt be made to disobey them.

The Certificate is issued to ——— this ——— day of the ——— moon of the ——— year of Tungchih.

Particulars.

Vessel's original name and new name?
Captain (Chinese)?
Number of holds?
Number of masts?
Rig?
Figure-head?
Stern?
Frame?
Length over all?
Breadth amidships?
Depth amidships?
Tonnage?
Screw or paddle?
Amount deducted for engine space?
Owner or owners, number of shares to each?
Foreign sailing master? Nationality?
Foreign sailors? Nationality?

Counterfoil.

——— issues a Certificate of Registry. ——— of the district of ——— in the prefecture of ——— in the province of ——— having purchased a vessel from the ——— firm of ——— to trade at the open ports, in which transaction ——— is broker and ——— is security; and this vessel having been registered by the Commissioner of Customs, and a Certificate of Registry having been issued to the said purchaser, this Counterfoil is now filed for reference.

The Certificate is issued to ——— this ——— day of the ——— moon of the ——— year of Tungchih.

Regulations for the purchase of foreign steamers, sailing ships, and other vessels by Chinese from Foreigners.

I.—A Chinese merchant wishing to purchase a sailing ship or other kind of vessel must apply at the office of the Superintendent of Customs, who after having ascertained that the applicant is *bona fide* a Chinese subject, and that there is nothing fictitious or irregular about the transaction, will issue a "licence to purchase," stating the name and address of the Chinese merchant, who must then get the licence registered by the Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner will insert the English words in the blank spaces, and return it to the Chinese merchant, who may thereupon effect the purchase. Should it appear after the vessel has been purchased, that the sale was fictitious or otherwise irregular, the vessel shall be confiscated.

II.—When a person provided with such a licence has found a suitable vessel, the Commissioner shall in the first place depute some person to see that the vessel is seaworthy; and, the price having been agreed upon, the purchaser and seller shall then go to the latter's Consul and hand in the "licence to purchase" for inspection. The Consul, having examined the licence and satisfied himself that there is nothing irregular, will allow the parties to draw up the agreement, and

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Ava*, Captain Fleuriais, from Marseilles 20th July, via Suez, Aden, and Galle 12th, Singapore 19th and Saigon 23rd instant, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams have not yet been published in Hongkong.

(From the Ceylon Observer.)

LONDON, 5th August.

The Bishop of Ely has been translated to the see of Winchester.

A board of Conservatives elected at Greenwich.

The English, French, and German Naval Commanders have agreed to prevent excesses of Spanish Insurgent ships.

LONDON, 5th August.

The House of Commons has approved the new contracts on a reduced subsidy for the conveyance of mails to Zanzibar and the Cape via Aden.

Cholera is prevalent at Berlin, but the cases in [East] London are confined to a party of Danish emigrants.

Telegrams from Spain state Granada and Cadiz have surrendered. The insurrection is overcome throughout Andalusia.

Insurgents' frigates arrived before Malaga, but were compelled by the allied squadron to return to Carthagena, General Contreras being detained as a hostage on board the German frigate.

The Count of Paris's arrival in Vienna is expected, where he will have an interview with Count Chambord.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The Queen's Speech thanks the loyal promptitude of the Commons in making provision for the Duke of Edinburgh, and trusts his marriage will form a new tie of amity between the two great Empires of England and Russia. Best relations are continued with foreign powers. The address mentions the successful termination of the Zanzibar Mission and French Commercial Treaty, as well as Treaties of Extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil. The Government is also negotiating similar agreements with other States. The speech refers to the liberality of the Commons in enabling the Government promptly to meet the Geneva award, and enumerates the measures passed during the Session. The Revenue is fully answering expectations. Although the activity of trade is somewhat restrained, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement.

LONDON, 6th August.

Sir Bartle Frere has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

The Troopship *Himalaya* has arrived at Cape Coast with reinforcements. Great sickness and heavy rains prevent operations.

The Count of Paris had an interview with Count Chambord at Vienna yesterday.

The estimated deficit in the French harvest is from 12 to 15 million hectolitres.

Valentia still holds out.

The Insurgents' frigates are at Carthagena, in charge of the German squadron. The crews have been landed and disarmed.

The English Admiral was instructed only to interfere for the protection of British subjects.

France observes neutrality.

LONDON, 7th August.

Mr. Baxter, Secretary to the Treasury, has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with Mr. Lowe. Other resignations are expected.

The interview between the Count of Paris and Count Chambord was very cordial. The former recognised the latter as head of the family.

The German commander at Carthagena has been re-called, the Government disapproving of his proceedings.

Canon Woodford, vicar of Leeds, has been appointed the new Bishop of Ely.

LONDON, 7th August.

Mr. Yeaman, the independent candidate, has been elected for Dundee; Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, the Ministerial candidate, being at the bottom of the poll.

Mr. Allsop, Conservative, has been elected for East Staffordshire.

Dr. Kenealy is continuing his speech in defence of the Tichborne Claimant: he describes Roger Tichborne as being of depraved habits and imbecile mind, explaining the absurdity of many of the Claimant's own statements, and declares his conduct is inconsistent with impostorship.

The Pope, replying to the address of 100 French deputies, said the Virgin Mary was re-establishing (her) Kingdom in France; that pilgrimage were "respective worthy" (worthy of the respect) of angels.

The Dutch Monetary Commission will present a report recommending a gold currency.

"CHINESE GORDON."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The suggestion of the *Spectator* that General Prelyn might with advantage be sent forth with to Africa, is naturally followed by a letter in yesterday's *Times*, which recalls to the public mind the peculiar fitness of Colonel Gordon, "Chinese Gordon", as he is commonly called, for the conduct of the war in which we have become entangled. It seems to us that a more serious consideration for the moment is how to send a few trained soldiers of the rank and file to put an end to our shame and misery at Elmina, the consequence of an "economical" withdrawal of West Indian troops from the coast. But of course a good leader will be welcome too. Therefore, this is a proper moment for noticing the extraordinary services which Colonel Gordon, acting under British authority, performed in 1863-64 to the Government of China.

Sir Charles Staveley, now district commander at Devonport, has the credit of selecting Colonel Gordon, then a junior captain of engineers in the Hongkong command, for the charge of the force from which that Government had found it necessary to remove the American adventurer, Burgevine, whose independence of control proved an additional danger to that dreaded from the Taipings, against whom he was to have commanded. This was early in 1863. Heretofore, the plan for defending the city of Shanghai was to guard a radius of thirty miles round it, and remain wholly on the defensive; trusting that the Taipings, who had devastated the adjacent province, would carry their arms in some other direction. This policy Gordon at once reversed. Having officered his little army of some 4,000 with the best of the European adventurers who offered themselves, and put it into some shape by discipline, he moved boldly against the enemy. He did not direct his attack on their front, where their numbers must have overwhelmed him; but in a series of brilliant manœuvres he threw himself on their communications, seized them, point after point, with the aid of the small flotilla which served under him, and in a few weeks cleared the whole country round Shanghai. Confirmed in his command by a characteristic Chinese letter, which declared that "his men delightfully obey him and preserve the proper order," and being further supported by an independent Imperial force, Gordon now carried the war into the very heart of the district the Taipings had long held. A study of the operations by which he cut off and finally took the great city of Soochow, which had been their commercial capital so far as they had any commerce, proves him a perfect master of strategy in its highest sense, as his extraordinary control over his native contingent, and the wild spirits which officered it had marked him a true leader of men. The slaughter by Commissioner Li's orders of the Taiping chiefs of Soochow, to whom Gordon had promised their lives, caused his instant withdrawal with his force; nor would he consent to act again until the Imperial Government had made full official inquiry into their Commissioner's conduct. The rebellion revived; but when Gordon again took the field, in February, 1864, under the written sanction of our ambassador, Sir Frederick Bruce, and with the Imperial pledge in writing that in future capitulations no punishment should be inflicted without his consent, his successes were, if possible, more rapid and surprising than those of the year before. They were stopped only by the intrigues of the friends of the Taipings in England, who, being aided by the professional humanitarians, had made the Soochow massacre a pretence for recalling our intervention. The Foreign-office ignorant, it is to be hoped, of what had been done at Peking, withdrew the permission under which Gordon served, and he at once returned to Shanghai, to pay off his force; but in his campaign of scarce three months he had so shattered the Taiping power that the relics of their defeated army had fled into the desolate hills beyond Hangchow, and their pretended King was shut into his last stronghold, Nanking, by the Imperialist forces, where he soon afterwards died by his own hand. The Ever-victorious Army dispersed, Colonel Gordon refused the munificent pecuniary reward pressed on him by the grateful Imperial Government—refused, too, all offers of command that would take him out of the ranks of the British service, and, resolute against temptation, returned at once to England. Here the young commander-in-chief was, after much delay, brevetted a lieutenant-colonel, and found himself assigned to the civil duties of his corps. Doubtless he has lived to discover that the fact of his being an engineer has, professionally speaking, ruined his prospects. France may have found in an engineer, Cavaignac, her best Algerian general, and in another, Neil, her ablest marshal; William of Prussia may by his personal choice have brought Kameke from the engineer section of the War-office to win the heights of Spocheren, and so begin for Germany her course of victories; America may boast of her Lee and Meade, engineers both, as in the first rank of commanders; we in England know better than they. Colonel Gordon, being an engineer, spends in an obscure civil office the genius that saved China from ruin.

A WONDERUL MYSTERY.

"We have spoken, in a preceding number," says the *Journal du Havre*, "of an extraordinary discovery announced by *Galignani's Messenger* of Paris, it being nothing less than an agent destined to entirely replace steam. The importance of such an invention, which we need not dwell upon, made us feel bound in the interests of everything relating to manufactures or the navy to seek for more ample information. The inventors of this process are MM. Brachigny and J. Deschamps, domiciled at Rouen, 9, Rue de Sotteville. They pretend, by the aid of their apparatus, which works without coal or any other combustible, to replace the present machines, whatever be their power. Their invention, they say, is equally applicable to land industry and to navigation."

A NATIVE ACHINESE ON THE TROUBLE WITH HOLLAND.

NEW YORK, July 5th.

A native Achinese, writing in the Constantinople *Dasiaret*, gives the other side of the dispute between Holland and Acheen. He says that a few years ago a Dutch man-of-war anchored before Acheen, the Sultan's capital, and summoned the people to submission. The Governor went on board and told the Commander that the Achinese were and had long been vassals of the Sublime Porte, and as such had used the Ottoman flag. The Commander asked to see the Sultan, and went ashore for that purpose. During the audience that ensued the Sultan repeated what his representative had said on board the Dutch ship. The latter subsequently left the coast, and the Sultan dispatched an envoy to Constantinople to relate what had occurred, and to solicit protection. Two years had nearly passed, when a single ship was followed by twenty men-of-war flying the Dutch flag, which anchored off Acheen. A messenger soon came to shore, bearing on the part of the Dutch leader five points for Achinese acceptance. These were—a surrender of the country without opposition; to become subjects of Holland; to discontinue all relations with other European governments, including Turkey; to prohibit slavery in Sumatra and Perela on the coasts; to give up the Island of Acheen, or part of it, absolutely, with its dependencies; and finally, to substitute the Dutch for the Ottoman flag. To these demands the Sultan felt indisposed to make immediate reply, and therefore asked for three months in which to take the matter into consideration. The Dutch General responded that Acheen could have just one hour to give an answer to the ultimatum thus presented. The sequel is well known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The little boy saved from the wreck of the *Atlantic* is said to have been engaged by Barnum. The terms are £4,000, and the right to sell his photograph.

A Cincinnati man patented an umbrella which would shoot the man who attempted to take it, and left it in the way of his mother-in-law. His is a tranquil household now.—*American paper.*

The Russian plated ship *Novgorod* will shortly be launched from the port of Nicolaiew. It is the first vessel of the Black Sea fleet, and will be armed with two enormous guns, and supplied with torpedoes.

A Vienna letter says one New York lady is said to have offered $50,000 for a dinner service in the Austrian department, and to have shed tears of disappointment on finding that it had been sold. She offered the same sum for a similar set, to be got ready at a certain date, but was told the demand was impossible.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.—On the recommendation of Lord Northbrook, the Secretary of State for India has decided to give to Majors of the Royal Artillery serving in India the full pay of their rank, and to abolish the system of contract allowances, which has hitherto prevailed.

He who teaches men the principles and precepts of spiritual wisdom, before their minds are called off from foreign objects, and turned inward upon themselves, might, as well write his instructions, as the sibyl wrote her prophecies, on the loose leaves of trees, and commit them to the mercy of the inconstant winds.—*Leighton.*

A sudden freshness and simplicity have crept into the fashion. Whether it will remain is questionable, but it is good at least while it lasts. Panniers have been abolished; the enormous tournures have disappeared. Already dresses which are puffed up in huge bunches look old, and the straight redingote—simply distinguished—carries everything before it. The distinctive parts of the latest costume are the redingote, the belt of black velvet and its attachments of oxydized silver, and the umbrella.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

27TH AUGUST, EVENING.

New Patna, $580 to $582½; New Benares, $560 to $562½; Old Patna, $550 to $552½; Old Benares, $530 to $532½; Malwa, $600 cash demanded for first quality. Imports per steamer *Ava*: 1,040 chests Patna, and 110 chests Benares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3¼
ON NEW YORK.—	
Private, 5 months' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	226
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, 3 days' sight	73½ to 73¾
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—53 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$850 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,050 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 115 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$2.20 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$337½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$118 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—34 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—53 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—85 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—95 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 27TH, 1873

As reported by Chinese.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $23.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Small Dried Mussels, 100 bags, at $7.60, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 3,000 piculs, at $1.79, by Kwong-mow-tye to travelling trader.

Bamboo Shoots, 20 packages, at $8.80, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $68.80, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $41.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $12.60, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 110 bags, at $6.70, by Tye-loong-shun to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Brilliant	Newman	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Veritas	A. Humble	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chinaman	McKenzie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 15th prox.
Do.	Doune Castle	McDairmid		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Luzon (str.)	Williams	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Gravina	F. Pico	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Nil (str.)	Samat	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)		Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
Do.	Malwa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

SAYLE & CO.,

ARE now offering the REMAINDER of their SPRING and SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising—

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FIGURED and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS.

FANCY MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

STRIPED CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

PRINTED MUSLINS and BATISTE.

A great variety of BOOK MUSLIN-OVERSKIRTS, TUNICS, and POLONAISES.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, IN Printed CAMBRIC and MUSLINETTE.

A large Assortment of MOHAIR and GRENADINE COSTUMES.

LADIES' STRAW HATS.

LACE and LINEN SETS.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

LONGCLOTH SKIRTS.

CORSETS.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

1312 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

FOR CROQUET LAWNS.

PATENT LAWN MOWING and ROLLING MACHINES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 1212 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

NOW READY:

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

WE have lately received a new stock of American, French, and different kinds of Gold Leaf TOBACCO. Prices moderate.
C. H. HEINRICH & Co.,
No. 133, Queen's Road.
1m 1269 Hongkong, 7th August, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

BY THE FRENCH S. S. *HOOGLY.*

JUST received a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's French Colored Shirts, Straw Hats, French Shoes and Boots.

Also, Boots of Gans, the best maker in Paris; Eau de Cologne, in straw bottles, small and large; Eau du Doctor Pierre, Bully Vinegar, Paris Soap; always on hand the finest of Japan and China Ware, Bronzes, lacquered, &c.

Also, Vermouth, Noilly Prat, and the best quality of French Liquers, assorted; Chocolate Suchard. Apply to
A. R. MARTY, 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.
2m 1164 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
("DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,

In BABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.

PADS, ROLLS, and POMPADOURS.

SOLAR PITH HATS, direct from Calcutta, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Choice Paris FLOWERS, MILLINERY RIBBONS, and SASHES.

PARASOLS and SUNSHADES.

LADIES' HOSIERY, Black and Colored TAFFETA and THREAD GLOVES.

ALSO,

A Good Assortment of LAWN and BATISTE COSTUMES.

BRAIDED SKIRTS, in PIQUE, MUSLIN, LAWN, and BATISTE.

French Printed JACONETS.

Plain and Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINETTES, and LUSTERS.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.

ALSO,

Colored EMBROIDERED CLOTH and Victoria TABLE COVERS.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, and SCARFS, in the latest styles.

UNDERSHIRTS and HOSIERY, in light summer materials.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1128 Hongkong, 10th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.
ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.
ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.
PETER DOMECQ & Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1183 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 939 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

IMPROVED LAMPS FOR KEROSINE.

THE SILBERLIGHT COMPANY'S TABLE LAMPS produce a light (equal to 17½ Sperm Candles, consume only one gallon of petroleum in 76½ hours, ensure increased safety from risk of explosion, effect thorough combustion without noxious odour or smoke, and an increase of 40 to 50 per cent. in illuminating power over ordinary lamps without increased consumption of oil, and require a new wick only about once a year.

TABLE LAMPS.
HANGING LAMPS.
WALL LAMPS.
MODERATOR LAMPS, for Tea Oil.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents.
1272 Hongkong, 7th August, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal,)
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137. Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1183 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIL,"

Captain Samat, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1396 Hongkong, 28th August, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1394 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AVA,"

Captain Fleuriais, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1397 Hongkong, 28th August, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LUZON,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
5d 1395 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE U. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ACANTHA"

will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1390 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1873. [1401

FOR NEW YORK.

(To follow the British Barque "Chinaman.")

THE *A* 1 16 years British Clipper Ship

"DOUNE CASTLE,"

837 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1327 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship

"SIR HARRY PARKES,"

Captain S. Chapman, will sail on or about the 15th September next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 1379 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Capt. F. Pico, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1309 Hongkong, 12th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"CHINAMAN,"

McKenzie, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1285 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Extreme Clipper Barque

"BRILLIANT,"

Capt. Newman, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 25th July, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 Russian Barque

"VERITAS"

670 Tons, A. Humble, *Master*, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
tf 1278 Hongkong 8th August, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Castillo, Master, will leave for the above port on or about the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 1245 Hongkong, 4th August, 1873.

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY an experienced Bookkeeper, who is willing to make himself generally useful; can correspond or act as Shipping Clerk if required. Testimonials first-class.
Address, "A. B.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1008 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Intimations.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embaucher des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years, and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea Bags, Tea Rattan, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.
3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 13th June, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BOKHARA*," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, proceeding to Southampton via Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon of the 29th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, REUNION, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 5th September, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*COLORADO*" will be due at San Francisco October 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

Extracts.

BABY ARITHMETIC.

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Rosebud, dainty and fair to see,
Flower of the whole round world to me,
Come this way on your dancing feet—
Say, how much do you love me, sweet?

Red little mouth drawn gravely down,
White brow wearing a puzzled frown,
Wise little baby Rose is she,
Trying to measure her love for me.

"I love you all the day and the night,
All the dark and the sunshine bright,
All the candy in every store,
All my dollars, and more and more,
Over the tops of the mountains high,
All the world, way up to the sky."

THE MUSIC OF THE SOUL.

They say there's music in my soul,
And 'tis "a gift divine;"
Yes, all our gifts descend from heav'n:
I do not call it mine.

It comes from heav'n, and well I know
That such rich gifts are rare:
If used aright they purify,
Or else they prove a snare.

When melody is in the soul,
Its chords may silent be;
Till touched by some sweet messenger
Of love and sympathy.

Melodious thought, expressed in song,
Ne'er fails to thrill the breast;
It gives as foretaste of pure bliss,
And lulls the soul to rest.

—M. A. B., *in Grove and Gay.*

QUEEN ANNE AND LADY CHURCHILL.

Anne was indolent and taciturn; she delighted in the lively talk of her companion and bosom friend, and loved her in spite of her haughty temperament, to which her own easy disposition yielded without offering the slightest resistance. Married to a sullen and insignificant husband, whose sole delight was centred in a crapulous love of the bottle; she had lost her only son during his minority—had seen her father, James II., dethroned, her brother, the Chevalier St. George, proscribed, and, to the exclusion of that well beloved brother, she was compelled to leave her crown to a stranger—the Elector George of Hanover, for whom she felt an invincible aversion. Anne confided all her griefs to her favourite Mistress of the Robes, and by degrees an ardent affection for her inseparable companion, which had in it all the delicate tenderness of feminine friendship, sprung up in the Princess's bosom. Such was the strength of the attachment that it was the desire of the Princess that all distinction prescribed by etiquette should be waived. She required that in their epistolary correspondence they should treat each other as equals, under the assumed names of Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman. Lady Churchill chose the latter, which would be, she said, the emblem of her "frank, open temper." Under these assumed names they wrote frequently to each other to communicate their sentiments of joy, anguish, hope, or fear, according to the events of the day, and gave themselves up unrestrictedly to the momentary impulse of their hearts.—*From "Political Women."*

NADIR SHAH AND THE PORTER.

The Emperor of Constantinople, Mahmood the Fifth, the great rival of Nadir Shah, desiring to humble the vanity of that conqueror, and knowing he valued himself more on his superior bodily power and stentorian voice than on any other qualities, selected, as an Envoy to Persia, a porter of extraordinary personal strength and most powerful lungs. The Envoy had merely charge of a letter, which he was told to deliver in person to the king, to require an answer, and return. The fame of this remarkable diplomatist preceded him; and Nadir was advised not to receive him, as his deputation was deemed an insult. But curiosity overcame all other considerations, and he was introduced one day when there was a very full court. When the Turk approached the throne, Nadir, assuming his fiercest look, and exerting his voice to the utmost, said, "What do you desire of me?" Almost all started, and the hall vibrated to the sound; but the Envoy, with an undaunted air, and in a voice of thunder, which made Nadir's appear like the treble of a child, exclaimed, "Take that letter, and give me an answer, that I may return to my master." The Court were in amazement; all eyes were turned on Nadir, whose frowning countenance gradually relaxed into a smile, and, turning to his courtiers, he said, "After all, the fellow certainly has merit." He was outdone, but he could not help, like Hajee Hashem, respecting in another the qualities he valued in himself. Nadir is stated to have retorted the intended insult by saying to the Envoy, when he gave him leave to depart, "Tell Mahmood I am glad to find he has one man in his dominions, and has had the good sense to send him here, that we may be satisfied of the fact."—*From "Sketches in Persia," by Sir John Malcolm.*

DR. CHALMERS.

We have met men who heard him in those days, and who have assured us that (to use the old image of Longinus) Homer in the Odyssey was not so faint a relict and shadow of Homer in the Iliad, as the Chalmers of the Divinity Hall, in Edinburgh, and the Disruption Controversy was the ghost of the Chalmers of the Tron Church and the Astronomical Sermons. There was then about him a Pythonic inspiration of genius, an abandonment of manner, a fiery force, and rush of speech; an entire possession of his whole body and soul by his ideas and feelings, which they never saw approached by any other man, and seldom, if ever, afterwards, even by himself. Particularly, besides one or two of his Astronomical Discourses, they signalised his sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte. This was a hurried production, and, as a composition, it hardly stands the test, but its effect when delivered was prodigious. In proposing, at the close, instead of the motto, "Let Glasgow flourish," to substitute its original form, "Let Glasgow flourish by the *preaching of the Word*," he seemed absolutely to go out of himself; and his audience, too, whether they were in the body or out of it, could not for a season tell. In vain now to read the sermon to seek a renewal of the effect it produced—as vain as to seek for a meteoric fire in the cold jelly which it leaves upon the ground. Chalmers in this shares the fate—although, perhaps, in a less measure—of such orators as Demosthenes, Chatham, and Fox. Their efforts were produced by various elements—their personal appearance, their speaking countenances, their tones of voice, their action, and their words. In the printed form the words alone remain, cold memorials of the perished power. Some great preachers only burst upon their hearers like apparitions, on the Sabbath-day, and produce a great impression; then retire to their studies, and are not visible till the Sabbath again recurs. Very different with Chalmers. For several days in the beginning of the week he was to be seen in the Gallowgate, Saltmarket, and elsewhere, all bustling with benevolence, climbing creaking staircases, plunging into dirty closes, diving into cellers, examining schools, lifting the sneck of hovels and garrets, "expatiating among the sick and the dying," flinging himself abroad over his district with an enthusiasm of humanity which to many seemed madness, and returning to his dwelling to organise a hundred schemes of philanthropic and Christian enterprise—himself the originating impulse and the sustaining soul of all of them.—*From "Life of Dr. Anderson," by George Gilfillan.*

CONVENTIONALITY AND WORK.

"It is impossible to be angry with you, Ingram, and yet you do talk so absurdly. I wonder who is likely to know more about the character of a girl than her own husband!" "You may in time; you don't know," said Ingram, carefully balancing a biscuit on the point of his finger. "The fact is," said Lavender, with good-natured impatience, "you are the most romantic card I know, and there is no pleasing you. You have all sorts of exalted notions about things—about sentiments, and duties, and so forth. Well, all that is true enough, and would be right enough, if the world were filled with men and women like yourself; but then it isn't, you see; and one has to give in to conventionalities of dress, and living, and ceremonies, if one wants to retain one's friends. Now, I like to see you going about with what wide-awake—it suits your brown complexion and beard—and that stick that would do for herding sheep; and the costume looks well, and is business-like and excellent when you're off for a walk over the Surrey downs or lying on the river-banks about Henley or Cookham; but it isn't, you know, the sort of costume for a stroll in the Park——" "Whenever God withdraws from me my small share of common sense," said Ingram, slowly, "so far that I shall begin to think of having my clothes made for the purpose of walking in Hyde Park—well——" "But don't you see," said Lavender, "that one must meet one's friends, especially when one is married; and when you know that at a certain hour in the forenoon they are all to be found in a particular place, and that a very pleasant place—and that you will do yourself good by having a walk in the fresh air, and so forth—I really don't see anything very immoral in going down for an hour or so to the Park." "Don't you think the pleasure of seeing one's friends might be postponed till one had done some sort of a good day's work?" said Ingram, mindful of the goodly promise of the youth, and knowing well that Sheila expected the husband of her choice to make a great name for himself one of these days. "There now," cried Lavender, "that is another of your delusions. You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a fetish. You do with work just as women do with duty—they carry about with them a convenient little god, and they are always worshipping it with small sacrifices, and complimenting themselves on a series of little martyrdoms that are of no good to anybody. Of course, duty wouldn't be duty if it wasn't disagreeable, and when they go nursing the sick—and they could get it better done for fifteen shillings a week by somebody else—they don't mind coming back to their families with the seeds of typhus about their gowns; and when they crush the affections in order to worship at the shrine of duty, they don't consider that they may be making martyrs of other folks who don't want martyrdom, and get no sort of pleasure out of it. Now, what in all the world is the good of work as work? I believe myself that work is an unmistakeable evil, involving all sorts of jealousy, and greed, and envy; but when it is a necessity, I suppose you get some sort of selfish satisfaction in overcoming it; and doubtless if there was any immediate necessity in my case—I don't deny the necessity may arise, and that I should like nothing better than to work for Sheila's sake—" "Now you are coming to the point," said Ingram, who had been listening with his usual patience to his friend's somewhat chaotic speculations. "Perhaps you may have to work for your wife's sake and your own; and I confess I am surprised to see you so content with your present circumstances. If your aunt's property legally reverted to you—if you had any sort of family claim on it—that would make some little difference; but you know that any sudden quarrel between you might leave you penniless to-morrow—" "In which case I should begin to work to-morrow; and I should come to you for my first commission." "And you shouldn't have it. I would have you to go and fight the world for yourself—without which a man knows nothing of himself or of his relations with those around him."—*From "A Princess of Thule," in Macmillan's Magazine.*

ALMOST A DUEL.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE FATHER OF FRANK WALWORTH, THE MURDERER.

Strangely enough, the murder of Mansfield T. Walworth by his son recalls the story of Abraham Lincoln's duel. The mother of Frank Walworth is the daughter of Colonel John J. Hardin, who saved Lincoln from the remorse which would have overshadowed his life if he had killed General Shields. Colonel Hardin was a prominent Whig politician, and was esteemed "the bravest man in Illinois." He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, and in his death fairly earned the distinction which his admiring friends had given him while living. Mr. Lincoln was his intimate friend, and both men were gifted with a large sense of humor, which they turned to good account.

The hostile meeting between Mr. Lincoln and General Shields was brought about in this way: A witty young lady wrote a communication for one of the Springfield papers, in which there were several passages which the General was pleased to consider personally offensive. He was a testy Irishman, who had a great deal of trouble, some dignity, and could never appreciate a joke at his own expense. He forthwith went to the newspaper office and demanded the name of the correspondent, and this being refused, he gave the editor three days in which to make up his mind, either to refer him to the writer or to take a whipping himself. The poor man was greatly distressed. He did not like to be guilty of the ungallant act of betraying his lady correspondent, and he did not care of have a fight with General Shields, who was a much stronger man. In this dilemna he came to Mr. Lincoln and told him of his trouble. The lawyer took the matter into consideration, but he could think of no stratagem for the relief of his friend. At last he said to him: "When Shields comes around with his club tell him that Abe Lincoln wrote that letter." The editor acted upon the suggestion, and when the irate politician appeared, ready to carry his threat into execution, he was politely requested to call upon Abraham Lincoln for satisfaction.

This put a new face on the matter. General Shields knew better than to come fooling about Mr. Lincoln with his cane. He was at that time a great, long-armed, muscular fellow, good-natured, but resolute, and when the occasion demanded he could deal such blows with his fists as made his antagonists think that rail-splitting was his pastime. If he had been attacked by General Shields, and had supposed that it would add anything to the humor of the fight, he could have bent his assailant over his knees and administered punishment after the manner of conscientious mothers. But, after all his threatening and bluster, General Shields could not back out without subjecting himself to the ridicule of his townsmen, so he concluded to challenge Mr. Lincoln. The challenge was accepted, but to the great dismay of the challenger, Abraham named long swords as the weapons. He had no skill in the use of the sword, but with his tremendous reach of arm and great muscular strength, he would have cut off General Shields' head before he got himself into position for one of his scientific thrusts.

The time and place of meeting were agreed upon. Mr. Lincoln went to the ground early with his second, and there being some bushes on the plot selected for the fight, he set to work to clear them away with a hatchet. While he was engaged at this, other gentlemen came on the field, and they were so struck with the ludicrous scene that they could not refrain from laughter. Just then Colonel Hardin appeared, and appreciating the humorous situation, he appealed to both parties not to make fools of themselves, with such effect that they went home without fighting. Mr. Lincoln often said afterwards that his participation in this affair was the meanest act of his life.

Colonel Hardin, although a peace-maker on this occasion, was a man of great courage and most chivalrous bearing. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was put in command of the First Illinois Volunteers, and died on the battlefield of Buena Vista, as already stated.—*Baltimore American.*

THE MEET.

Not a few of them will "ride boldly and well" though they *are* only tradesmen, and will perhaps show up as fresh—all things considered—at the finish as they do at the start. Here trot up from cross-country tracks some fair specimens of the English "bone and sinew"—sturdy farmers and yeomen, who would astonish many a studied politician of the clubs with sound, clear, outspoken views on the state of government affairs at home and abroad after their weekly market dinner. Look at that fine, old, rosy-faced John Bull sitting his hunter like a statue; his coat is the old roomy cut of half century back; his breeches are of snowy cord, his boots adorned with splendidly-coloured brown tops, and his hat a miracle of height and "brimminess"; he "hunts cunning," does this hearty old chap; is friends with every gap and cut for thirty miles round, and knows much better (judging from wind and locality) than the stag does himself, the inevitable line the hunt must take that day. By his side a rake-helly young sucking farmer bestrides a cunning-looking mare up to any work, from ploughing and spinning along under a high-wheeled dog-cart, to timber and water jumping; his coat is a wonderful production of the tailor's art; breeches and boots he despises—affecting pantaloons and light yellow tight gaiters; he is mouthing a black cigar, and cocks his napless hat over his eye in knowing fashion. His eyes tell tales of billiard-rooms in the adjoining town, and much brandy-and-water, but he will "cut down many of the nobs," as he expresses it, in the forthcoming run; while in the chase of life sharp competition and many tumbles and troubles will give him the ballast he requires, and some twenty years hence he will be just such a jolly old boy as his father is now. More grooms keep constantly turning up from all sides, some of them leading, others riding, their master's hunters; while all wear that ineffable air of stuck-up contempt for all things human and divine (save horses, huntsmen, and hounds) so inseparable from your genuine hunting groom. Somehow they don't look like men, these light-weight horsemen, but like some strange animal-parasites of horses, and are totally unrecognisable away from hunters. They are dressed to the perfection of neatness, hayed as only grooms can shave—so snow-white are their scraped cheeks; unobservant of all but what strictly appertains to their profession, and silent as mutes as they sit their horses like—grooms.—*From St. James' Magazine.*

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after the date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	⅜ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛th per cent.		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	„	¼ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6	„	½ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1	„	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1783 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	„ ¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	„ ½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 335

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	⅜	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½	do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	⅜	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	½	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	⅜ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½ per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 834 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 27th August, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a	$115.00
„ 26 a 32	„	115.00 a	122.50
„ „ 38 a 42	„	125.00 a	133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.05 a	2.07
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.30 a	2.45
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	2.70 a	3.45
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	„	2.10 a	2.25
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.35 a	2.80
„ 68 a 72 „	„	2.95 a	3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.60 a	2.65
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.55 a	2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.45 a	3.40
„ 40 „	„	2.70 a	3.30
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.70 a	1.35
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.20 a	2.35
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.70 a	3.85
DYED BROCADE DO.	„	3.75 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.75 a	6.00
CHINTZ	„	1.30 a	1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.70 a	0.75
„ Brown	„	0.65 a	0.70
„ Red	„	0.75 a	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.30 a	0.32
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.26 a	0.27
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a	0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	3.20 a	6.25
„ „ Assorted	„	7.50 a	7.70
„ *HH* Scarlet	„	8.10 a	8.20
„ „ Assorted	„	7.40 a	7.50
CAMLETS, 8SS	„	16.50 a	17.00
„ 8S	„	18.75 a	19.00
„ 3	„	20.00 a	20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a	23.00
LASTINGS	„	12.50 a	14.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6	per picul	4.10 a	4.15
„ Hoop	„	4.50 a	4.65
„ Bar	„	4.00 a	4.05
„ Small Round Rod	„	3.95 a	4.00
„ Wire	„	10.50 a	11.00
LEAD	„	7.00 a	7.50
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a	4.60
„ Swedish	„	4.80 a	5.00
TIN, Malacca	per picul	34.50 a	36.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.80 a	9.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.00 a	26.00
QUICKSILVER	„	140.00 a	145.00
SPELTER	„	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a	15.50
„ Ningpo	„	16.50 a	17.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Shantung	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Bengal	„	12.00 a	16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.75 a	1.95
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	„	4.20 a	4.50
„ Black	„	3.75 a	4.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a	2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.30 a	2.35
„ Siam, white	„	1.50 a	1.55
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a	1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a	2.40
„ Java	„	2.00 a	2.10
„ Singapore	„	1.75 a	1.80
„ Saigon	„	1.50 a	1.55
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.25 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	„	6.50 a	7.20
COALS, Labuan	per ton.		
„ English steam	„	12.75 a	13.00
„ American Anthracite	„	13.75 a	14.00
„ Sydney	„	10.50 a	11.00
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.50 a	4.75
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
BATTAS, Straits	per picl.	5.00 a	5.50
„ Banjar	„	4.50 a	4.75
PEPPER White	„	22.00 a	22.50
„ Black	„	14.50 a	14.50
BETEL NUT	„	3.25 a	3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	3.75 a	4.20
„ South Seas	„	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	1.90 a	2.00
„ Siam	„	2.35 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	„	1.15 a	1.20
„ American, per barrel of 100 lbs	„	5.85 a	6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.80 a	1.95
„ California	„	1.95 a	2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	7.75 a	7.80
„ Dk. Brown	„	8.50 a	8.60
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	8.20 a	8.30
„ Manila, Dry White	„	4.20 a	4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	14.50 a	15.00
PEAR, White	„	1.95 a	2.00
„ Green	„	2.25 a	2.50
„ Black	„	1.50 a	1.55
„ Yellow	„	1.30 a	1.35
MUSHROOMS, Japan	„	28.00 a	37.00
SEAWEED, Green	„	1.90 a	2.10
„ Oat	„	2.75 a	2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	8.75 a	12.50
„ „ small	„	6.85 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	6.00 a	6.80
BEES WAX, Japan	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Hankow	„	69.00 a	69.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Acantha	Young	Brit. str	652	Olyphant & Co	
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	1900	Messageries Maritimes	
Ava	Flenriais	Fren. str	1102	Messageries Maritimes	
Blythewoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Bokhara	Tomlin	Brit. str	2000	P. & O. Co	
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Daug Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Formosa	Morales	Span. str	355	Remedios & Co	
Glensannox	Capello	Ita. str	948	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Huilloung	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Indus	N. Stewart	Brit. str	2205	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Laoukai	D. d'Argence	Fren. str	180	F. Degenear	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Luzon	Williams	Amr. str	661	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore
Malwa	Geo. Hyde	Brit. str	1775	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Nil	Sumat	Fren. str	1200	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Pataxet		Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	Laid up
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Albyn's Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	450	Order	
Aldebaran	Masck	Ger. bk	301	Siemssen & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Nielson	Ger. bk	367	Siemssen & Co	
Americana	J. O. France	Brit. sh	1046	D. Lapraik & Co	
Amoy	Voigt	Siam. bg	250	Chinese.	
Atalanta	Wm. Brown	Brit. sh	1140	P. & O. Co	
Atlantic	Gidlop	Dan. sh	576	R. S. Walker & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Balpaguith	Williams	Brit. bk	383	P. M. S. S. Co	
Boy Bendixen	J. Hoyer	Dan. bk	368	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Bua Caao	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Catharine	Fisher	Dan. bk	314	Bourjau & Co	
Condor	H. Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	384	Chinese	
Douglas Castle	Skinner	Brit. sh	677	D. Lapraik & Co	
Fairy	Johnson	Brit. bk	431	Order	
Gravina	F. Pico	Span. bg	246	Remedios & Co	Manila
Hebe	G. E. Bonde	Nor. bk	460	Chinese	
Hohenzollern	M. Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Melchers & Co	
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Jylland	Dalberg	Dan. bg	268	John Burd & Co	
Kiin-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Kronprindsessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	377	John Burd & Co	
Lord of the Isles	Petris	Brit. sch	317	Chinese	
Lucre	M. Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Malvina	Klüge	Ger. bk	350	Order	
Mary	Bruce	Brit. sch	247	Olyphant & Co	
Histi	A. Bertin	Fren. bk	432	Order	
Mount Royal	Berryman	Brit. sh	1028	Order	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bk	225	Edward Schellhass & Co	
Oswingo	Roberts	Brit. bk	671	Order	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	625	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Papa	Blose	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	
Peiho	Holdt	Ger. bk	289	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Presto	N. Ingens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Prince Alfred	Sim	Brit. bk	258	R. S. Walkir & Co	
Rainbow	Thayer	Am. bk	658	Aug. Heard & Co	
Rebecca Jane	A. Newton	Brit. bg	216	Chinese	
Ruth	Minto	Brit. bk	468	Carlowitz & Co	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
Sharporton	Dunn	Brit. bk	362	Order	
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. sh	806	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Soowoomba	D. B. Bolt	Brit. bk	585	Order	
Sturlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Star of China	A. Morison	Brit. sh	794	Order	
St. Bryedale	W. A. Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Siemssen & Co	
Taffarette	Bourgess	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	302	F. Degenser	
Union	Dupresne	Fren. bk	311	Order	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Wilhelm	Johannsen	Ger. bk	323	Bourjau & Co	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON					
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Mecca	Laws	Brit. str	688	Olyphant & Co	Ningpo, &c.
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sai-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Lo Buck	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
America	Lanciroia	Peru. sh	1650	Order	
Cecilia	Ribeiro	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	
Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	385	Thos. Howard & Co	
Elly	Jong	Ned. bk	750	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Java
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Guillermo	Fabeado	Peru bk	303	Order	
Juan	Stephen	Span. str	774	Order	
Macao	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Oanoo Capau	Olaguibel	Peru. sh	903	Fernando Tuion	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwzego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Oracle	Erquiga	Peru. sh	1199	Order	
Santa Sazoha	Nunes	Port. bk	311	Rozario & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW. *In port on 30th August, 1873